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POLISH POSITION ON STOCKHOLM ISSUES DESCRIBED

AU021408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Poland's position at the Stockhom Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was the subject under discussion at a meeting of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs held on 24 April under the chairmanship of Deputy Jozef Czyrek.

Presenting Poland's position, minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski said that the conference, which opened on 17 January 1985 at the foreign minister level, had become a new and important channel in multilateral negotiations between East and West. From the very beginning the course of the conference was difficult and at times even confrontational. Differences in the positions of Warsaw Pact and NATO members on ways of achieving the goals contained in the mandate manifested themselves clearly, as did differences between neutral and nonaligned states on more than one occasion. The mandate, which was adopted in Madrid on 6 September 1983, envisaged the first stage of the Stockholm conference being devoted to the adoption of a "series of mutually complementary measures for confidence building and security aimed at reducing the risk of a military confrontation in Europe." The package of proposals announced by the 16 NATO states bore a purely technical and military character. This package limited the proposed security and confidence-building measures to conventional land-based forces and placed emphasis on the need to increase "openness" and the "visibility" of armed forces and the "predictability" of military activity.

The minister pointed out that in contrast to this technical and limited position, one that is divorced from existing political and military realities, Poland, the USSR, and other socialist states proposed a broad approach that also encompassed military and technical means but was aimed primarily at finding political measures to reduce the danger of both conventional and nuclear war in Europe. These measures entailed the adoption by nuclear powers of a commitment not to be the first side to use nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force, the maintenance of peaceful relations, no increases in military spending, the removal of chemical weapons from Europe, and the creation of a nuclear-free zone. The philosophy of confidence-building and security presented by the socialist states had a fundamental bearing on the course of the conference and on thought about concrete tasks. This is because it is not possible to improve the political and military situation in Europe by move of a purely military and technical nature. These are required as part of a complete system for confidence-building and security. Political measures attesting to the intentions and political will of the sides involved are nevertheless of equal importance in this respect.

Recalling the constructive and flexible approach of the socialist countries at the Stockholm conference, Minister Orzechowski stated that they had not hitherto met with a similarly constructive approach on the part of the NATO states. That is why there are no grounds for satisfaction and optimism concerning the envisaged end results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

So far preliminary agreement has been reached on parts of a document concerning less controversial matters and frequently amounting to more than a repetition of working contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe or the conference mandate. To enter the second stage of the Stockholm that of disarmament, the first stage, concerning confidence-building and security measures, must end with positive results. The best solution would be the adoption of a series of appropriate measures before the preparatory meeting for the fall meeting of the CSCE states in Vienna.

The minister of foreign affairs stressed that Poland's active involvement in this important forum for European dialogue, the Stockholm conference, is of fundamental importance for the strengthening of our state's position in the international arena and is yet more evidence of Poland's return to a high position among the socialist states. Our participation shows that Poland is an important element in East-West dialogue and there can be no return to detente without Poland's participation.

Minister Orzechowski also replied to questions concerning various aspects of Polish foreign policy put to him by Sejm deputies.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES BERN CSCE PARTICIPANTS

LD162352 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 16 -- The head of the Polish delegation to the Bern meeting of experts on contacts between people from the 35 countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Dr Jerzy M. Nowak, took the floor today to evaluate the current state of debates a week before the end of the meeting.

He stated that, like other delegations, the Polish delegation also thinks that ending the Bern meeting with an adoption of joint recommendations for the political meeting of the participants in the CSCE to be held this autumn in Vienna was a significant matter in view of the CSCE process, East-West relations, and in view of the public opinion's expectations in European countries.

These aims can be achieved through the balancing of interests of all states participating in the meeting, especially through a skillful reconciliation of two concepts of developing contacts between people which are represented by Eastern and Western states. The balancing of these interests concerns three matters: first, the balancing of the development of the freedom of individual contacts with contacts supported by the state within the framework of international cooperation in all fields; second, achieving an equilibrium between passport and visa policies so that contacts between states do not have the character of an one-way street, third, removing possible bureaucratic barriers in contacts while at the same time constructing material, solid, conditions for the development of those contacts. The three Polish proposals concern precisely this last subject.

TROOP-, ARMS-CUT TALKS ROUND BEGINS IN VIENNA

AU201707 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar report from Vienna: "First Have the Will; Trust Will Come by Itself"]

[Text] The 39th round of negotiations between the delegatinns of NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was opened yesterday [15 May] in Vienna's Hofburg, with Ambassador Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, in the chair. The first to speak for the socialist countries was Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation. The first to speak for the NATO countries was Ambassador Michael Shenstone, head of the Canadian delegation.

Andre Wieland stressed that feverish armament and military technology are approaching a critical stage, and that this fact must be taken into account. This also demands new approaches to categories in the issue of equal security. This aspect is reflected in the latest Warsaw Pact initiatives, which stress the achievement of all-European security by taking such steps as the ban on nuclear explosions and on chemical arms.

Together with excluding the weapons of mass destruction we should also limit conventional arms. This concept has received a strong stimulus in the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, who proposed, from the rostrum of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, to reduce drastically all kinds of ground troops and the tactical air force from the Atlantic to the Urals. Were the West to accept this proposal, this would undoubtedly affect the Vienna negotiations, but also other European states which are not represented at the Vienna negotiations.

Ambassador Wieland then remarked that at the beginning of this year it seemed as though the West were prepared to react constructively to the socialist countries' proposals, which also included the NATO states' demands. However, suddenly the Western delegations have again begun erecting insurmountable obstacles to the negotiations, above all on the issue of armaments, which they refused to include in the reduction.

At the press conference in the afternoon of the same day, the issue of trust was broached. The West is abusing the Chernobyl misfortune for casting doubts on trust. It is both unfounded and incorrect to connect the Chernobyl accident with verification in an agreement on reducing armed forces. And if somebody is striving to do this, then it is only in order to push disarmament into the background.

From the time the present U.S. Administration had assumed its office, the United States has been escalating tension in the world and systematically rejecting all proposals submitted by the socialist countries on reducing the military confrontation and on arms limitation. Despite this fact, the socialist countries are submitting constructive proposals. And even at the Vienna negotiations they are meeting their partners half-way. The West is holding the Vienna negotiations at bay with fabricated problems, such as numerical data and verification. The West has been insisting on new numerical data regarding numbers of troops, calling the original data false. What kind of trust is one to discuss? The Warsaw Pact members are in favor of both control and inspection on the spot, if circumstanes demand this. But first it is necessary to come to an agreement on the reduction, and only then on control, in order to know what is to be inserted. One could deduce from the West's inflexibility that it is concerned with inspection, and not with the reduction of armed forces, whereas the mandate of the Vienna negotiations sets the opposite task.

If the West is insisting on trust, it must, above all, establish the conditions for trust. First, it must show its good will and willingness to reduce troop strengths, and then trust will come by itself.

Further Report

AU151751 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, May 15 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact, at fresh talks in Vienna aimed at reducing conventional arsenals in Europe, released no new details Thursday of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's highly-publicised offer on April 18 to cut non-nuclear forces in Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

"With goodwill from the West, this comprehensive initiative could undoubtedly give fresh impetus to the Vienna negotiations, which are limited to central Europe," said East German representative Andre Wieland, speaking for the pact. East German spokesman Ulrich Potrafky, meanwhile, said Mr Gorbachev's term "from the Atlantic to the Urals," could mean the opening of new talks or an extension of the existing Vienna talks.

One Eastern bloc delegate, who asked to remain anonymous, said the Warsaw Pact would reveal more details of the Gorbachev offer in the coming months.

CSSR, FRG PROPOSE CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

Chnoupek Remarks

LD211612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today in Cernin Palace received the FRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Werner Schattman. He handed to the envoy a document entitled: Principles and Main Guidelines of Future Talks Between the CSSR, the GDR, and the FRG, on the Creation of a Chemical Weapon-Free Zone in Europe. During the meeting, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that this new proposal being put forward to the FRG Government is an expression of the efforts of the CSSR and the GDR to contribute to speedily working out an agreement on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. This is influenced by an effort to strengthen security in Europe and to rid our continent of the threat brought about by the possible use of chemical weapons. An identical document was handed over in Berlin by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, to the head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR.

Fischer Statement

LD211505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- On Wednesday [21 May] GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer received Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission to the GDR. Fischer referred to the initiative by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to start direct talks between the Governments of the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, and presented a proposal on "Principles and Main Directions of Future Negotiations Between the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the Formation of a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Europe." At the same time he emphasized the GDR's readiness for immediate direct contacts between government representatives from the three states.

During the talk, Oskar Fischer spoke of the danger of further burdening the already tense and complicated international situation through the production and introduction of modernized chemical mass destruction weapons in the form of binary weapons, as planned by NATO. The realization of this project would conjure up a new round of the arms race in this field with highly dangerous consequences for the overall complex of disarmament negotiations, but in particular for the negotiations on a global and comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. The FRG takes particular responsibility for preventing this. As a participating state in the Geneva disarmament conference, the GDR expressly supports a global solution, but is simultaneously working actively toward a less complicated regional settlement of this problem. With their support for a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe both German states would be acting in accordance with their concrete and reciprocally accepted obligation to peace. Oskar Fischer expressed the hope that the FRG Government will answer this renewed initiative constructively.

CARCANI RECEIVES FRG'S FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS

AU201848 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The minister president of Bavaria in the FRG, Franz Josef Strauss, arrived in Tirana yesterday on a private visit. Franz Josef Strauss, in a meeting with Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania exchanged opinions on the development of relations between the two countries. During his stay in Albania the minister president of Bavaria visited socio-cultural centers in the city of Tirana, and the museum-city of Berat. Franz Josef Strauss left our country today.

FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS DEPART

AU141443 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 14 May 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA) -- The foreign trade union delegations: Vasilis Papastafidas, vice-president of the trade union of the working people of the communication of Greece, the representative of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, Marwam Khalil, chief of the Department of the Information of this confederation of the general center of the working people of Brazil Renildo Souza, vice-president for the north eastern region, of the general union of the working people of Ecuador, Gustavo Jaramillo Rivas, member of the leadership of this union, of the trade union federation of Egypt, Muhammad al-Figi, president of the trade union of the working people of the press, of the Labour Congress of Nigeria James Oladipo Osunmo, vice-president of the union of the working people of services and of the revolutionary trade union opposition of Britain Sam Mathews, who at the invitation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania attended, the May Day celebration left our country.

The delegations were seen off at the airport by the Secretaries of the General Council of the Trade Union of Albania Strati Marko and Shenasi Zeneli.

GREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GROUP VISITS

NC151505 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 15 May 86 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the Thessaloniki Chamger of Commerce and Industry, headed by Chamber President Vasilios Petridhis, recently visited Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Chamber o Commerce.

Talks were held with Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Ligor Dhamo) and representatives of the foreign trade enterprises of Albania, concerning the further increase of trade exchanges.

The Greek delegation was also received by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, for talks that were "warm and friendly."

Albania has only recently begun to open itself to foreign trade and foreign influence. For nearly 40 years, that country had closed itself off in order to promote its own development without interference from the outside world. That condition is slowly changing as Albania emerges as a trading partner with Greece and other nations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 35TH BZNS CONGRESS

Zhivkov Meets PPR's Malinowski

AU211413 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party and Marshal of the Sejm of Poland, who is visiting here for the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they briefed each other on the principal problems facing Bulgaria and Poland now, as well as on the tasks to be carried out up to 1990 and until the end of the century.

An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the interaction between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the United Peasants' Party for the further promotion of relations between the two countries.

New Leadership

AU211644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] We have been informed from the reporters' room in the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Building as follows: A short time ago, the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] ended. At its first session, the new administrative council unanimously reelected Comrade Petur Tanchev as secretary of the BZNS. Nikolay Georgiev, Yanko Markov, Angel Dimitrov, Aleksi Ivanov, and Pando VAnchev were elected secretaries of the Standing Committee. Lyuben Stefanov was elected chairman of the Control-Auditing Commission.

Tanchev Closing Speech

AU211913 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev was reelected secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.). In his closing speech to the Thirty Fifth Congress of the Agrarian Party, he stressed the readiness of its members to persevere in their most active share in the fulfillment of the decisions of the Thirteenth Congress of the BCP, in the implementation of the policy seeking a speedy transference of techno-scientific advances into agriculture. The B.Z.N.S. is a loyal ally and partner of the BCP In building advanced socialism under the new conditions. "It is precisely the brotherly unity of action and ideas with the BCP that guarantees us allied agrarians a most active part in the realization of the revolution in science and technology" Mr Petur Tanchev said.

He assessed the congress as a high peak in the party's history, for it was there that the Agrarian Party defined its specific tasks in the further perfection of social managment, in the accelerated development of settlement systems, in the promotion of socialist democracy. "The participation of the B.Z.N.S. in materializing the radical qualitative changes in the basis and the superstructure of socialist society, which will take Bulgaria to still more advanced positions of human progress, is evidence of our party's great political merits," Mr Petur Tanchev indicated.

The B.Z.N.S. Secretary laid emphasis on the role of the fraternal cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the further successes of this country.

Thanks were expressed for the appraisal by the foreign delegations of the B.Z.N.S. internal and international activiates, of its contribution to rallying the international democratic agrarian movement in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples.

MOSCOW CITY CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SOFIA

AU212050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Summary] A meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship took place at the Scientific-Production Combine for metal-cutting machines in Sofia with a Moscow City CPSU delegation on a visit to Bulgaria. "Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, was present at the meeting. The leader of the Soviet delegation, [name indistinct], secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, made a speech of greeting." Vladimir [name indistinct], Hero of Socialist Labor and a worker at the combine, made a speech, stressing the importance of friendship between Bulgarian And Soviet workers, which is making a real contribution to the accelerated introduction practice of scientific and technical progress and to the solving of the tasks set by the BCP.

"Later the delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee visited the National Museum of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and had a meeting with the leadership of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the committee, acquainted the guests with the tasks facing the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement for further drawing together and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples." The guests were handed an honorary diploma and badge of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

BCP LEADERS MEET WITH CONSTITUENTS

Yotov in Kurdzhali

AU210850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee, met his constituents of the 103d election district in Kurdzhali at an election meeting today.

He spoke about the new tasks which the okrug is facing today in connection with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as about the necessity of accomplishing the socioeconomic development of this okrug during the forthcoming 5-year plan period on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution.

Following this, Comrade Yotov met constituents from the Shiroko Pole village and from the "Georgi Dimitrov" lead-zinc plant.

Filipov in Ruse

AU201851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, candidate of the 232d Ruse election district for the forthcoming National Assembly elections, member of the BCP Central Committee, is visiting Ruse Okrug.

This is the second day of his visit. This afternoon he met the collective of the joint plants for pprinting material equipment, as well as his constituents of the "Druzhba" and "Charodeyka" residential complexes. Comrade Filipov spoke about the qualitatively new tasks with which our country is coping in connection with the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and with the tasks worked out under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership in the document entitled "On a Qualitatively New Growth for our Economy."

Comrade Filipov stressed that the efforts of the workers collectives must now focus on the accelerated equipping of our economy with updated technological methods.

Comrade Filipov also concentrated on certain new elements in the implementation of the social program.

Mikhaylov in Smolyan

AU202013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The continuing meeting of okrug economic and party aktivs are mainly devoting their attention to the further intensified economic development of the country. The businesslike and reative discussion of the tasks faced by the collectives are based on the congress decisions and upon the document: "For a Qualitatively New Economic Growth" which has been worked out under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership.

Today's conference on this subject in Smolyan Okrug was attended by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, while the Silistra Okrug Aktiv Conference was attended by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

An election meeting was held in Smolyan tonight with the candidate for the National assembly elections, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, who is the candidate of the 258th election district. Atanas Atanasov, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, attended.

DECLARATION ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU220758 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 21 May 86

["Declaration of the BTA" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian people were filled with indignation over the military attack of the Republic of South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. Under the pretence that it is fighting against the soldiers of the African National Congress the racist regime violated the norms of international law and carried out bandit acts in the capitals of these countries -- Harare, Gabarone, Lusaka. Innocent people were killed, damages were caused.

The criminal actions are the results of Pretoria's policy for destabilization of the neighboring African countries, for hampering their progressive development. The aim of this policy is to make the "front countries" abandon their solidarity with the South African patriots, who struggle for the elimination of the imhumane system of apartheid. The U.S. course of "constructive cooperation" with the Republic of South Africa, the recent U.S. raids against Libya and the threats made against other countries, encourage the South African racists. The Bulgarian public resolutely condemns the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia -- actions of undisguised state terrorism. This is a gross violation of the national sovereignty of the three African states and poses a real threat on peace and security in the region of the African south and in the world.

Now, more than ever, comprehensive sanctions must be applied against the Republic of South Africa, in compliance with the U.N. Charter, which should make the government in Pretoria stop their destabilization and terrorism acts against the neighboring countries.

PROFESSORS INTERVIEWED ON RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS

AU210721 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 16 May on page 3 carries a 1,200-word interview with "Professor Ivan Nikolov, director of the Scientific Institute on Roentgenology and Radiobiology at the Medical Academy; Dr Georgi Vasilev, head of the Ray-Protection, Dosage-Measuring, and Control Section of the same institute; Mariya Tsoneva, leader of the Medical Genetics Section at the Medical Academy; and Prof Dr Lukan Balabanski, director of the Scientific Institute on Gastroenterology and Nutrition at the Medical Academy," by Margit Terziradeva and Panayot Manolov.

Prof Nikolov cites the official data on the level of radioactivity in Bulgaria, released by the Standing Governmental Committee for Coping With Natural Calamities and Large Industrial Accidents. According to him, "the concentration of radioactive elements in the air and water remains minimal and far below the norms set by the World Health Organization. The same applies to most of the foodstuffs, except cabbage, lettuce, and some leafy vegetables." He points out that the radiation level at the tourist centers "does not differ from the general level of the country." "However, despite this, according to instructions issued by the Council of Ministers, we have created groups of specialists from our institutes, who will visit and check on the spot all children's camps."

Prof Balabanski deals with the radiation level in food and stresses that "from a scientific point of view we are not concerned." He explains the activity of the organism's "biological filters" stressing that "not everything which enters the organism penetrates into its organs," and pointing out that these filters deal with the elements which enter the organism and help to diminish the radioactive concentration. "This should be kept in mind in order to avoid oversimplification in evaluating certain results," Prof Balabanski says. He recommends that one thoroughly wash all fruits" and improve personal hygiene. "Special attention must be devoted to indoor dusting, and to the regular washing of the streets. Appropriate instructions have been sent to the People's Councils."

Dr Vasilev states that there is no danger for pregnant women. "The level ascertained by us at present gives no reason for any concern. Of course, we are conducting systematic observations at present, and will make an appropriate prognosis on the basis of the actual radiation which has been absorbed." He stresses that "the highest level we expect is many times below the level that is dangerous for pregnant women."

Prof Tsoneva also refers to the ability of the organism to deal with the low radiation and stresses that "this problem must not be reviewed one-sidedly and thus create panic." She points out in conclusion that "alcohol and smoking pose much greater dangers for pregnant women than the existing radiation level".

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS 19 MAY S. AFRICAN RAIDS

LD211714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The CSSR Government has issued a statement on the South African aggression against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana.

It states that the aim of this act of terrorism was to frighten independent African states that are striving for the removal of the shameful apartheid regime and to suppress the national liberation struggle of South African patriots. An example and encouragement for the South African racists to commit this act of state terrorism was the recent attack by their American protectors against Libya, the statement emphasises. There can be no justification for this open aggression that runs contrary to the fundamental norms of international law. The military action of the Republic of South Africa represents another dangerous step toward the escalation of tension in the South African region. In the spirit of the fundamental principles of CSSR foreign policy, sincere solidarity with the people of Africa and a long term tradition of all-around support in their struggle for independence, the Czechoslovak people and Government most decisively reject and sharply condemn all acts of aggression, scaring, and blackmail implemented against countries that defend their right to independent and progressive development.

The statement goes on to say that it is necessary to put an immediate end to acts of gross pressure and blackmail by the Pretoria regime toward sovereign African states. The CSSR Government and people appeal to the international community to immediately undertake the implementaion of comprehensive and effective sanctions against the RSA, which has raised apartheid and terrorism to the level of state policy, in the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

SALE OF ALCOHOL BANNED DURING ELECTIONS

LD212243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In order to secure the dignified and correct course of the elections to representative organs this year, the CSSR Ministry of Trade has decided to adjust the sale of alcoholic beverages during the polling days. In all shops and places of alcohol sales, retailers, public eating places, and food services, the sale and serving of alcoholic drinks, including in sealed containers, will be banned from Friday 23 May from 0400 in the morning to Saturday 24 May at 1400 hours. The alcoholic drinks that are affected by this decision are spirits, wine, and beer, except for 7, 8, and 10 percent beer, and all other drinks that contain more than 0.75 percentage volume of alcohol.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS HELD

AU161256 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 86 p 2

[Text] Tale (CTK) -- The purpose of the national conference that opened in Tale yesterday [14 May] is to exchange experience in the preparation and construction of nuclear power plants equipped with VVER-440 and VVER-1000 reactors. During the 2-day event, 150 prominent experts from all over the CSSR will be discussing the design preparation, realization, and management of the production of nuclear power plants. They will also discuss the problems of seismic stability of electric power stations in the CSSR: The new concept of management of the VVER-440 nuclear reactors; issues of inspection and of the quality of equipment for nuclear power plants; as well as issues of nuclear and radiation security.

HONECKER RECEIVES WEST GERMAN POLITICIAN

LD212145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May -- Erich Honecker, general secreary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian parliament, member of the SPD regional Executive Council, in the offices of the State Council on Wednesday for an exchange of views. It took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

Karl-Heinz Hierseman, leading candidate of his party for the 1986 regional elections in Bavaria, conveyed cordial greetings from SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Karl-Heinz Hiersemann noted in agreement that in view of the continuing tensions in the world it is important to take effective steps for arms limitation ana disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, remove nuclear weapons, and overcome confrontation by the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. The issue at stake is to secure lasting peace in space and on earth. A new approach to solving international problems is necessasry today.

Both sides praised the Soviet proposals for the liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as well as for the creation of a system of international security. This historical chance, which has been added t o by the most recent USSR initiative for the significant reduction of conventional weapons and forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, must not be missied. Above all, it is imortant to block nuclear tests and thus nuclear arming. In this connection, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann said that it is important for the West to answer these proposals constructively.

Erich Honecker noted that the time has now come for deeds to follow words. The USSR has several times proved its seriousness and resolve in this respect. Mankind would breath a sigh of relief if the United States demonstrated a corresponding willingness and readiness for the peaceful solution of all conflicts. The GDR supports the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in accordance with the policy of peace and of businesslike dialogue which was reaffirmed at the 11th SED Congress, Erich Honecker emphasized. The Government of the FRG, which supports the destructive plicy of the United States vis-a-vis practical measures of disarmament, is called upon to rethink its attitude to participation in the U.S. SDI program in the interest of security and cooperation in Europe. The FRG carries a high level of responsibility for preventing the opportunity offered by Geneva from being gambled away; it has responsibility for the opportunity to be used to free the world from nuclear weapons, to reduce conventional arming, and to prevent the militarization of space, Erich Honecker said.

Karl-Heinz Hiersemann spoke of the negative stance of the SPD toward SDI and of the participation by German firms in this project. Instead, the SPD pursues a policy of creating peace with fewer weapons and of normalizing FRG relations with the socialist countries. The SPD politician emphasized that in the age of nuclear destructability there can only be security with one another and not against one another.

The interlocutors viewed the dialogue between the SED and the SPD on the question of arms limitation and disarmament as an important contribution to security and detente in Europe. They see an important step toward the solutin of the problem in the joint political initiative by the SED and the SPD for the creaion of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. In this sense they expressed their great respect for the most recent talks between both parties for the creation of a nuclear battlefield arms-free corridor in Europe.

Both politicians expressed the view that safeguarding peace stands at the center of relations between both German states. Therefore reason and realism should determine the development of relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Both German states have to put all their weight in the balance in order to mould Europe into a continent of peace, stable security, lasting detente, and trusting cooperation. In this, the interlocutors consider the inviolability of frontiers and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers as a fundamental condition for peace.

Questions of economic relations, environmental protection, and holiday travel were discussed in the talk.

Taking part in the talk were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; and Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and departmental head in the SED Central Committee.

Accompanying Karl-Heinz Hiersemann were: Hans Kolo, environmental spokesman of the SPD regional parliamentary group; Dr Rolf Seebauer, economic spokesman of the SPD regional parliamentary group; Hubert Weiger, representative of the environmental protection federation in Northern Bavaria; Fridolin Scheuble, press spokesman of the Bavarian SPD; and Klaus Hamann, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann's personal assistant.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON SALT II

DW201548 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] In the United States the intention has been repeatedly stated in recent days of breaking the SALT II treaty. Listen to a military-political commentary by retired Colonel Wolfgang Lehmann:

The U.S. Administration's intention of making SALT II a mere scrap of paper has created concern and anger in the world. It is obvous that the Pentagon faction as the mouthpiece of the U.S. military-industrial complex will go ahead with its plans. By its insatiable greed for arms and its mania for military superiority it intends to ruin a stabilizing element in international relations and a supporting pillar of the approximate military-strategic balance. SALT II is no empty shell. Let us recall the facts.

In 1979 the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to establish an upper ceiling of strategic offensive nuclear weapons. The total number of those weapons on each side was not to exceed 2,400 units and, as of 1981, 2,250 units. That did not yet constitute nuclear disarmament. However, a line was ddawn which was to putan end to the numerical growth of nuclear armament. On that basis, a SALT III treaty was to pave the way for effective disarmament. Thus SALT II is an indispensable step toward nuclear disarmament.

However, it is even more. The treaty also was to help keep the nuclear arms race qualitatively within limits. It was therefore agreed that of the mentioned 2,250 units no more than 1,320 may be equipped with multiple warheads. Another restriction says that the number of land-based and sea-based missiles with multiple warheads is to be limited to 1,200 units, and strategic bombers equipped with cruise missiles, to 120. Thus here, too, limits were set.

From the start, the representatives of the U.S. militay-industrial complex disliked those restrictions. They made sure that the treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Congress. However, they have not succeeded in making SALT II totally disappear. Its provisions have in practice been respected by both sides. That proves SALT II's viability. But the eternal superiority and arms lead fanatics in the United States have never surrendered.

Presidential advisor Richard Perle who is responsible for arms control in the U.S. Department of Defense, a year ago demanded before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee that as of 1986 SALT II be no longer observed. In January this year, a Pentagon study recommended a number of arms measures which would constitute a blatant violation of SALT II. What is it all about? The point is a new generation of U.S. strategic offensive nuclear weapons of higher accuracy, destructivity, and viability, in other words, military superiority.

That applies to the equipment of the sea-based offensive weapons on Ohio submarines with Trident missiles. Thirteen such submarines will be built; in the next few days, the eighth, the Nevada, will be commissioned. With each of those submarines the danger is growing of SALT II being violated, because every submarine is equipped with 24 missiles with multiple warheads. Thus the existing SALT II ceiling of 1,200 admissible units would be broken in each case. In the past, two submarines of an older type have been scrapped for one Ohio submarine. However, the Pentagon will put an end to that in the future.

Another project consists of replacing strategic Minuteman-2 missiles with one warhead by Minuteman-3 missiles with three warheads. That too, would constitute a violation of the numerical limits of SALT II. In addition, Washington will continue to equip B-52 bombers with 24 strategic nuclear cruise missiles. By the end of this year, that number would also exceed the limit laid down in SALT II.

The United States now pathetically tells the international public that the U.S. space arms would make the strategic offensive weapons unnecessary. The Pentagon practice proves just the opposite: The nuclear arms race is to be intensified. Therefore, we must not allow an important guarantee of peace and security like SALT II to be sacrified for the Moloch arms race. The Soviet proposals of 15 January this year show a feasible way to liberate mankind from the nuclear scourge by the end of the millennium on the basis of SALT II.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN ECONOMIC TIES -- Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister for foreign trade, and Atmono Suryo, deputy foreign minister of Indonesia [title as received], today during a meeting in Berlin positively evaluated economic relations between the GDR and Indonesia in 1985. On the same day, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Claus Gaedt and Atmono Suryo signed a protocol at the conclusion of the second session of the joint commission for economic cooperatio. In this, the participation of the GDR in selected projects of industrialization within the framework of the fourth Indonesian 5-year plan is scheduled, in particular in the fields of machine construction, electrical engineering, and electronics. The GDR will purchase agaricultural raw materials and industrial products fom Indonesia. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

LOSONCZI CONDUCTS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FINLAND

Leaves for Helsinki

LD200835 MTI in English 0712 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife left for an official friendship visit to Finland on the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, Tuesday in the morning.

Pal Losonczi is accompanied by State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister, and Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister. Arpad Hargita, ambassador of Hungary to Finland, is to join the delegation in Helsinki.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Pal Losonczi was seen off by Deputy President Rezso Trautmann and Secretary Imre Katona of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and several other personalities of republic life. Present at the airport was Harri Salmi, charge d'affaires ad interim of Finland to Hungary.

Met by Koivisto

LD200940 Budapest MTI in English 0815 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Helsinki, May 20 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife arrived in Helsinki on an official friendship visit on Tuesday on the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland. At Helsinki's Vantas Airport Pal Losonczi and his wife met Mauno Koivisto and his wife.

Talks Open

LD201419 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Finnish-Hungarian talks at the head of state level have opened in Helsinki. Pal Losonczi and Mauno Koivisto held a tete-a-tete. Later on delegation members also took their places around the negotiating table in the Finnish presidential palace. Pal Losonczi arrived in Helsinki today.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

LD202153 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Gyorgy Bernat report]

[Text] At the talks today Pal Losonczi and Mauno Koivisto praised the traditional friendly relations and the cooperation which is developing in a multifaceted manner; they spoke with special emphasis about the economic possibilities and the necessity for better utilizing them.

The discussions started in the early afternoon today in the Finnish capital, in the presidential palace overlooking the port.

Before in his office, President Koivisto agreed, and it also was said at the talks, that there is no major unresolved issue in Hungarian-Finnish relations, and both countries endeavor to ensure that the political, economic, and cultural contacts should continue to become richer.

The two presidents also expounded very similar opinions on many fundamental issues of international concern. For example, both emphasized how important it is that the Helsinki process, the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, should be carried on successfully in opposition to all those who wanted to thwart this from the beginning.

At the talks, hopes that were aroused by the Soviet-American summit conference in November last year were also discussed. At the same time, it was regretted that the easing of international tension, disarmament, and the peaceful resolution of crises, are progressing very slowly, in fact, progress cannot be observed at all in certain issues. However, the new difficulties make it even more necessary that the fight for peace, disarmament, and the avoidance of nuclear war should become stronger.

After establishing all these, Pal Losonczi in the talks, which were held in a cordial friendly atmosphere, invited Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, to visit Hungary.

The afternoon program continued with the president of the Presidential Council laying a wreath on the tomb of the first head of state of neutral Finland, Paasikivi. Then he met the Hungarians working in Helsinki. In the evening, Mauno Koivisto is to give a gala banquet in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife. The visit to Finland of the president of the Presidential Council will continue tomorrow. Pal Losonczi will visit a factory which maintains Hungarian contacts and he will meet politicians and local leaders who foster the good relationship between the two countries.

Banquet Held

LD202207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 May 86

[Gyorgy Bernat report]

[Text] The further development of Hungarian-Finnish economic cooperation is the center of Pal Losonczi's talks in Helsinki. Our special correspondent, Gyorgy Bernat, reports:

On the first day of Pal Losonczi's visit to Finland, he met his host, President Mauno Koivisto. Then, the Hungarian-Finnish talks started, in which the encourage of the president of the Presidential Council also took part.

Primarily, the further possibilities of economic cooperation were discussed at the plenary talks, and it was emphasized that in the wake of the new tensions appearing in international relations there is even greater need for a common fight for peace, disarmament, and against nuclear war.

After the talks, Pal Losonczi laid a wreath on the grave of former President Paasikivi. With this, the afternoon program of the president of the Presidential Council concluded.

The gala banquet that President Koivisto gave in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife ended several minutes ago.

In his toast, the Finnish head of state spoke about the relations of the two countries, about the historical kinship, and about how, despite the considerable tension in international politics, figuratively speaking we have found a common tongue.

Mauno Koivisto also said, among other things, that there are still numerous possibilities for the development of economic cooperation. He called it one of the principles of Finnish neutrality that the country endeavors to promote world peace. He said that the arms race threatens the security of every state and that although the main responsibility lies with the countries possessing nuclear weapons, the small states cannot remain idle.

This was affirmed by Pal Losonczi in his reply; he praised the foreign policy of the Republic of Finalnd and stated that the fundamental goal of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is to contribute to a reduction of international tension and the extension of detente to the military sphere. He also said: The name of the Finnish capital, Helsinki, is the symbol in Europe of the struggle for detente. With the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations, and with their unbroken development, we have set a good example for the mutually advantageous cooperation of countries with different social systems, said Pal Losonczi. Our results so far provide a reliable basis for the further broadening of cooperation; for this, we still have considerable reserves primarily in economic, as well as in technical-scientific spheres, emphasized Pal Losonczi in his toast at the gala banquet held in his honor in the Finnish capital.

LAZAR RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN 20 MAY

LD202143 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) - Gyorgy Lazar, chiarman of the Council of Ministers, Tuesday met Kazuo Iwata, former president of the Toshiba firm and president of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, and the several Japanese businessmen accompanying him. Also present at the meeting were Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Kazuo Wachi, ambassador of Japan to Hungary.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD201316 Budapest MTI in English 1221 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hungary's permanent delegate to the CMEA, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Technological and Scientific Cooperation Committee left for Moscow Tuesday, where he is to participate in the 119th session of the Executive Committee of the CMEA and in the meeting of the presidents of the Cooperation Committee.

GASPAR VISITS BUDAPEST'S FIFTH DISTRICT

LD192121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Sandor Gaspar is visiting the fifth district of Budapest. The chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions and member of the MSZMP Politburo was briefed at the district party committee about the development of the past 5 years, the renovation of the historic city center, and the living and working conditions of the district's workers.

Sandor Gaspar discussed this year's experiences in the work of enterprises and institutions with leaders of the districts. Strolling in the city, he viewed the promenade along the Danube which recently received a facelift, as well as Vaci Street and Vorosmarty Square. Sandor Gaspar then visited the Taverna Hotel where he was briefed on cooperation between the tourist and catering sectors.

MAROTHY HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

AU122007 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (BTA corr.) -- The meeting between Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, which ended here today, discussed a wide range of issues of Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation. Mr. Andrey Lukanov, and Mr. Laszlo Marothy are co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

At the meeting it was noted that the tasks of the trade for the past five-year period have been overfulfilled. The two sides discussed then interaction in the field of planning and expressed the view that in the new conditions the development of the coordination of the plans should be turned into a constant process. The two sides outlined the first steps to the coordination of the plans for the following five-year period. Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mr. Laszlo Marothy discussed the development of cooperation in industry and above all in the machine building and chemical industries. They noted that the overwhelming part of the contracts for joint production and specialization in the industrial sphere have already been signed and that the remaining agreements will be signed in the near future. Techno-scientific cooperation is being oriented to the resolution of the tasks ensuing from the Comprehensive Programme for the Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Countries up to the year 2000.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov was received by Mr. Gyorgy lazar, prime minister of Hungary.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S., USSR STANDS ON DISARMAMENT

MBFR Talks Examined

AU201448 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 May 86 p 1

[Front page article by Gabor Arato: "Vienna: The 39th Round"]

[Text] Once, one soldier armed with his spear, bow, battleaxe, or sword, or even with his rifle, for quite a while was able to kill only one Anoyr enemy soldier at a time. At that time, numerical superiority, the number of the troops, played a decisive role in warfare. Then, modern weapons, artillery guns, various explosive devices, bombs, weapons of mass destruction, and missiles appeared and began to develop at a tremendous speed. Therefore, the importance of the number of troops opposing each other decreased -- although it has not completely stopped -- and the importance of arms quality increased.

One need not be strategist to acknowledge and recognize this fact. Nevertheless, at the MBFR talks in Vienna that have been going on for more than 12 years, the delegates of the NATO countries forced the debate on the number of troops and absolutized [abszolutizal] the issue until quite recently.

The latest troop reduction proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries on 20 February 1986 has pulled out the supports from under this negotiating platform of the West. In December of last year, the NATO countries proposed the withdrawal of 11,500 Soviet and 5,000 U.S. troops. According to observers at the MBFR talks in Vienna, the West was taken by surprise and unprepared by the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries essentially accepted this proposal on 20 February, 1986. According to the proposal submitted in Vienna, the Soviet Union is willing to reduce the number of its troops by 15,000 as requested by NATO (instead of the earlier proposed 20,000) in the first phase if the United States withdraws 6,500 troops from central Europe. Of course, there is a point in reducing the number of troops only if the armaments and the equipment of the troops are also withdrawn from the area and all these can be adequately verified. The West, ahowever, does not want to even hear about the reduction of arms and, concerning the verification, it formulated exaggerated demands as it did earlier in the debate on the number of troops to be reduced. Namely, NATO wants to extend the verification also to the non-European areas of the Soviet Union. This is unacceptable for the Soviet Union, since the MBFR talks in Vienna are simply not the proper forum for this issue. The next, 39th round of the MBFR talks in Vienna will begin tomorrow [15 May]. The proposal that greatly takes into consideration the interests of all the sides involved is lying on the negotiating table. If accepted and implemented, it would reduce military confrontation, the accumulated arsenals, and the tension in the central part of our continent. The ball is now in the other side's court.

Soviet Arms Proposals Viewed

LD160904 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- The Friday's issue of NEPSZABDSAG carries a long article on Western and American answers to the Soviet disarmament proposals announced in Moscow on January 15 and in Berlin on April 18. NEPSZABADSAG states among other things: "The motion for control indicates that the Soviet party takes the proposals seriously. It includes international means, international forms, as well as control on the spot. Even previous Soviet proposals drafted the whole circle of control with the same generosity. It is necessary to stress because some people would like to make political capital out of the Chernobyl catastrophe and, on the basis of developments in Chernobyl, they try to find reasons for ever greater demands from the other side, including ungrantable ones. However, the only thing that the nuclear plant catastrophe proved is that the national control equipment are reliable. "Denying the flexibility of Soviet proposals that also include justified control on the spot, the other party refuses the ban on nuclear tests on the pretext of insufficient control and states with a perverted logic that nuclear tests are far more important than ever before. On the contrary, the necessity of stopping nuclear tests is obvious, as the improvement of nuclear weapons cananot be stopped without it", writes NEPSZABADSAG.

U.S. 'To Break' SALT II

LD140837 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- NEPSZABADSAG carries in its Wednesday issue a front-page commentary on the news that the U.S. President allegedly informed his allies in a confidential letter on his intention to break the SALT-2 treaty. The central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party states, "A violation of SALT-2 commitments by the U.S. Administration would be tantamount to destroying the present system of valid accords, which is at the moment the only serious obstacle in the way of star war plans. With this done, the festive pledge of the Tokyo summit meeting to support a balanced, relevant and controlled reduction of armaments, and the confidence-building measures serving arms reduction and confidence-building.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ORZECHOWSKI'S MEXICO VISIT

LD192201 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, May 19: A communique published at the end of the visit paid by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Mexico said, among other things, that in the course of the talks with Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Bernardo Sepulveda the two stressed that relations between Poland and Mexico developed in the spirit of traditional friendship on the grounds of full acceptance of norms of coexistence binding international relations. With particular attention the two ministers referred to mutual trade. They stressed the existence of broad possibilities of cooperation, especially in such fields of industry as mining, metallurgical industries, metallurgical engineering, machine and tool industry, building of fishing vessels, construction of floating and dry docks, of tow boats, steam turbines, electric motors and technology of fisheries. The two agreed to analyze the state of mutual ventures, especially in the light of the changes which took place in the economy of the two states.

The two ministers expressed deep concern over a growth of world tension and a rise in a number of conflicts in individual regions of the world and rejected with full resoluteness all forms of violence. They jointly appealed for agreement and expressed a view that it is the duty of all the states to ensure lasting and stable peace in the world. They condemned the arms race and the expansion of arsenals of nuclear weapons which constitute a threat to entire mankind. In this context they stressed the significance which would be borne by the implementation of the proposals on the moratorium on nuclear tests, on halting the arms race and the reduction of arsenals of nuclear weapons, and among them of the proposals included in the Delhi declaration signed by six heads of states and governments.

Minister Orzechowski expressed support for the negotiations conducted within the contadora group and constituting the most proper road to achieving lasting and peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America.

Minister Orzechowski informed Bernardo Sepulveda about the significance attached by Poland to issues of security and cooperation in Europe.

The two ministers exchanged views concerning the international economic crisis and stressed their concern over a constant deterioration of terms of trade and protectionist steps in economy limiting the access of their countries' goods to the international market. In this contest they once again voiced a desire to take joint steps to establish a new, more equitable international economic order.

Minister Orzechowski again invited Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Bernardo Sepulveda to pay a visit to Poland.

ORZECHOWSKI STOPS IN USSR, MEETS SHEVARDNADZE

LD212248 Warsaw PAP in English 1508 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 21 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski has made a stopover here after visiting Mexico and Cuba, to meet his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze.

Both ministers expressed satisfaction over the dynmac development of Polish-Soviet relations. They also exchanged views on issues of further improvement of Polish and Soviet cooperation on the international arena, both on the bilateral plane and within the Warsaw Treaty. They stressed that the U.S. and its closest NATO allies evaded constructive search of ways to curb the arms rce, mass destruction weapons in particular, and to halt nuclear tests and avert the militarization of outer space. Those countries unceremoniously interfere in internal affairs of other countries which leads to a dangerous aggravation of international tension. In such circumstances the states of the socialist community are particularly responsible for the preservation of peace, creation of a universal system of international security and development of mutual beneficial cooperation of states.

Further Reportage

For Soviet reportage on Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the Soviet Union including his discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD212222 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 21: President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has received the leadership of Poland's supreme organs of justice and prosecution: The Supreme Court with First President Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, the Chief Court of Administration with President Adam Zielinski and the General Prosecutor's Office with Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta. The president of the Council of State was informed of those organs' key activities and of their plans aimed to increase effectiveness of preventive actions and to combat crime and other forms of law violations. Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to reports on the activity of the supreme organs of justice and prosecution in 1985 reviewed by the Council of State last month. He stressed that their effective functioning had fundamental influence on the processes of practical implementation of legal regulations, their proper interpretation and application, and on the degree of respect for legal order on the part of state organs and citizens. The president of the Council of State also stressed the need to intensify activites aimed to combat economic and criminal offences and also the socially nagging plague of petty offences to the detriment of citizens. He pointed out that to achieve better effects in combating delinquency it is necessary, apart from effective work of justice and prosecution organs, to intensify support for those organs on the part of social and self-governing organizations, especially through shaping a social climate reflected by opposition to law violations. Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the activity of the Supreme Court, the Chief Court of Administration, the Prosecutor's Office and the ministry of Internal Affairs essentially helped implement tasks conducive to consolidation of the rule of law, social justice, public security and protection of the fundamental interests of the state and citizens' rights.

'GROTESQUE' REMARKS BY FRG'S KOHL ON SILESIA

LD182001 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 18 May 86

["By PAP Correspondent Juliusz Solecki" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Bonn, May 18 -- FRC Chancellor Helmut Kohl again endorsed the organization of resettlers from upper Silesia, as he appeared ostentatiously at the 37th rally of Sudeten Germans in Munich, the first FRG leader to do so, and termed the ressettlement process as unrighteousness.

As Kohl himself tried to avoid too controversial wordings, Bavaria State Premier Franz Josef Strauss did not fail to raise the package of revisionist legal reservations.

Christian Democratic Deputy to the Bundestag Herbert Czaja went even further and questioned at a rally in Essen Poland's sovereignty over Silesia.

In the light of such enunciations, similarly grotesque were Kohl's attempts to defend the organizations of resettlers, as he said it was ridiculous to suspect his government of revisionism on the grounds that it allows their rallies, and stressed he felt particularly close to that part of the nation.

However, latest such rallies are highly disturbing, as they indicate that the Bonn coalition is determined to carry on its policy of courtship and bows towards forces which have never accepted the post-war European realities, and clearly seek their change.

PRON'S DOBRACZYNSKI PAYS VISIT TO ITALY

LD162334 Warwaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: During his visit in Italy, Chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Jan Dobraczynski took part in the session of the Executive Council of the European Society of Culture (SEC) in Venice. He also visited the Catholic University in Brescia and met with the archbishop of Milan, Cardinal C.M. Martini.

DEBT RESCHEDULING ACCORD WITH SWITZERLAND SIGNED

LD212334 Warsaw PAP in English 1338 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 21 -- The Governments of Poland and Switzerland signed here today two agreements concerning the rescheduling of Poland's debt payments falling due between 1982-1984 and in the year 1985 in another move conducive to normalization of financial relations between the two countries.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES BUILDING, HOUSING ECONOMY

LD212138 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed building and housing economy. The session was attended by government officials, representatives of the council for housing, PRON leadership, trade unions, and housing cooperatives.

Some 30 per cent of investment outlays have been allocated for housing construction in the current five-year term. Despite such efforts of the national economy, there are numerous development obstacles to overcome. The Political Bureau voiced an opinion that a significant improvement in housing conditions may be achieved first of all through increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy, and other simultaneous actions, in particular:

-- Improving the entire housing construction process

-- Increasing repairs and modernizing the already existing resources.

-- Making gradual changes in systemic solutions, among them, envisaging the society's real share in building and maintenance of their flats, as well as a strict observance of the principles of a just distribution of flats and facilitating the change of flats.

The Political Bureau is of the opinion that in order to score better results in building, one has to tap still existing reserves. Shortened should be the phase of designing. The Political Bureau stressed that the aim is to create conditions which would enable every family to fullfil, by its own effort and with state assistance, its need of living at a standard viewed by society as necessary. That will be possible to achieve in various ways taking economic needs into account on the one side, and citizens' individual expectations and abilities on the other.

The Political Bureau was briefed on the course and results of individual talks within the party prior the 10th PUWP Congress. The talks were a party-wide exchange of thoughts, opinions, and views of over two million party members and candidates on the most essential social, economic, and political problems of the country and individual milieus. They passed in a serious, open, and frank atmosphere. They were noted for a sense of responsibility and the awareness of the significance of preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress. The talks enjoyed the interest of non-party members. The talks widened the knowledge of the state of the party, its organizations' and committees' efficiency, the capacity of development and growth of activeness of party ranks. Also, a number of valuable remarks and suggestions concerning the contents of the draft PUWP programme and guidelines for the congress have been made during the talks.

The Political Bureau carefully examined the submitted opinions and suggestions. It recommended party committees and organizations to use the result of those talks. The meeting acknowledged that individual talks should become a permanent, statutory form of party work.

The Political Bureau reviewed the state of preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress.

OPZZ'S MIODOWICZ BRIEFS WFTU'S ZAKARIA ON UNIONS

LD122143 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 12: Chairman of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz met here today with General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Ibrahim Zakaria who arrived for a gala session of Fise, marking the 40th anniversary of that international organization of teachers' unions. The guest was briefed about activities of the Polish trade union movement before the 10th PUWP Congress and the 2nd OPZZ Assembly. The sides also exchanged views on the situation in the international trade union movement before the 11th world congress of trade unions.

TRADE UNION SCENE 'SLOWLY' ACHIEVING ORDER

LD151810 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] It was almost exactly 2 months ago, that is in late March, that the reborn trade union movement in Poland registered its 6 millionth member.

(?Although some proclaim that) a milestone in itself, that figure is not at all that brilliant when studied on the background of the 12 million or so members which the union boasted prior to 1981. That may be so, but we have to bear in mind that membership in unions is wholly voluntary and that if anyone becomes a member he does so with the traumatic experiences of 1981 very much in memory. So in their majority union members are members by conviction, who see their presence in the organized working-class movement as something very much more than just a formality.

Fifty-one percent of all working people belong to the unions today. And in this 6 million-plus number almost two-fifths are industrial workers. A regional breakdown also offers food for thought; for instance in industrial city of Lodz only 3 out of 10 employees are union members. In Warsaw the figure is all of 6 out of 10. In Gdansk Province, where the working-class turbulence of 1981 had its roots and reached its peak, the figure of 53 percent of the working force is about the national average.

Now let it be clearly said that there is no intention to press anyone into becoming a union member, which means that it is most unlikely that everyone will ever become a union member. But the process is clearly bound to make progress for some time yet, if only for the reason that there are still 1,300 enterprises where union chapters could be created but where none yet exist.

And there is still a very definite upward movement. Last year, for instance, 65,000 persons were applying for union membership every month on average. In the first 2 months of the present year this new figure stands a (?toll) of 95,000. The commentary to this: The [word indistinct] and aggressive stance taken by the unions on fundamental issues affecting working conditions and living standards is clearly being closely watched and is winning approval by those who still waver.

This is very much a [word indistinct] job; while pressing hard for better conditions, the unions are not forcing the pace beyond the scale of practicality. In a word, the still unbalanced economy is making continuous progress in better wages and social facilities often unfeasible, and to many persons still outside the unions this is a cause for hesitation and, indeed, criticism. It is also one of the reasons why many smaller unions chapters are not active enough by half.

As regards the trade union movement's own house, this is slowly putting itself in order by a quiet voluntary process. At the beginning each labor enterprise had what in effect was its own trade union. Since then, out of the 26,000 union chapters in individual enterprises, only 5,200 do not also belong to a union federation. The National Trade Union Alliance, which incorporates most of the union movement in this country is presently channelling much of its effort into bringing as many of these outstanding number within its scope as possible. This issue alongside other national union problems will be reviewed by the second union congress which is scheduled for November this year.

ZSL PROTESTS CHURCH COOPERATION WITH SOLIDARITY

LD132154 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium has discussed the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country, including the countryside.

Disapproval was expressed about the increasing inclusion by the Roman Catholic Church of extreme activists of the former Individual Farmers' Solidarity in the joint creation and implementation of the program of the Farmers' Chaplaincy that has little to do with religious pastoral work and serves certain political aims, the changing of some places of worship into places of political demonstration and antisocialist pronouncements, the falsification of history, and the appropriation of the values of activists of the peasants' movement in its time, activities which the church sharply fought against. The mixing of faith and politics, as Wincenty Witos once stressed, and hiding behind the dignity of the church is a harmful and impermissible abuse. It harms the interests of the state and does not serve the common good. The common good demands the broadening of cooperatin with the retention of the constitutional principles of the separation of church and state, which is characteristic of all modern states and societies.

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU200853 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 11 May 86 pp 1,2

["Communique on the 213th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate" -- issued in Jasna Gora on 2 May]

[Text] The 213th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate took place in the Marian national sanctuary at Jasna Gora on 1 and 2 May 1986. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, chaired the conference.

1. The bishops discussed the significance for our social life of the "Instruction on Christian Freedom and Liberation," which was published by the Holy See on 22 March 1986. The instruction deals with freedom in the present-day world, expounds man's predestination to embrace freedom, the opposite of which is sin, explains the meaning of man's liberation, illustrates the Catholic Church's liberating mission, and lists the principles of Catholic social science. The instruction is a positive exposition of the church's teachings about man's freedom and liberation, which are the urgent problems of the present times. That is why the instruction should be extensively propogated by the Catholic publications and press.

The Polish Episcopate is especially grateful to the Holy See for publishing that important document.

2. The bishops heard the primate's report on his audience with the Holy Father last March, on his talks in the various departments of the Holy See, and on his pastoral visit to France last April on the 150th anniversary of the Polish Catholic Mission in that country. The primate also reported on his talks with State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski on 24 April.

The bishops discussed current issues of the church-state relations and heard a report on the work of the joint commission and on the talks that the episcopate secretariat had with representatives of the government.

3. The ecclesiastical shepherds devoted much attention to some social and moral problems of our country and noted that the economic problems facing our fatherland will not be solved without the full respect for the rights of individuals as well as social and vocational and professional groups. They indicated that a true and honest dialogue is the means with which to improve that situation and that, in this connection, the Catholics have the right and duty to actively determine the life on this earth in the spirit of the Gospel, regardless of any external difficulties.

They have the duty to bear witness to faith in public life, in work communities, and in vocational and professional activity and to courageously react to moral wrong. Guided in their activities by Christian conscience, they should be aware of their dignity and rights within the political community and should show reasonable concern for the correct development of the organization of social life.

4. The law on abortion was passed almost exactly 30 years ago. We all know the tragic results of this law. What is even more tragic is that this law allows one to violate every man's inviolate right to live from the very moment of conception. This law also allows one to transgress against God's fundamental law-- "Thou shalt not kill." The dignity and sanctity of human life are now involved in the struggle for world peace and security, as well as in the concern for social order, the health of the familiy, and equal rights of all human beings, even during prenatal period. Aware of their responsibility before God and the nation, the bishops appeal to the authorities to rescind this law. They appeal to all believers and to all the people of good will to be mindful of the sacred law "Thou shalt not kill." It is the duty of believers to bear in mind that is a mortal sin to kill a human being before it is born and that this sin involves the penalty called "excommunication."

The church has the sacred duty to protect the life of every human being, including the unborn one, although the church is aware of all difficulties, including economic and housing difficulties. It responds to these difficulties by offering extensive pastoral services to families, including the homes for single mothers. The knowledge of the principles of responsible parenthood, the concern for which is one of the duties of the present-day pastorship in parishes, should also play its role in this regard. Responsibility for the family rests with the whole nation. Also, it is common knowledge that many Polish families continue to wait for an opportunity to adopt one or more children.

5. The bishops approved of draft pastoral letters on the subject of parental rights, the school's tasks in educating and training future generations, and the nation's sobriety. They also heard the individual proposals put forward by the episcopate's commissions.

6. In common prayers with piligrims, the bishops commended all the issues discussed by them to St. Mary at Jasna Gora and bestowed their pasoral blessing on our fatherland.

CHURCH SERVICE FOR WITOS 'POLITICAL PROVOCATION'

LD120819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] "Machinations Around Witos' [interwar peasant leader and premier] Monument" is the title of article in DZIENNIK LUDOWY. A mass for people who work the land took place on Sunday at the church in Trzech Krzyzy Square in Warsaw. The church was full but there were few farmers, says the paper. However, activists of the former Solidarity and representatives of Western television stations were present in large numbers. From the outset, the gathering was a political event amounting to marking the fifth anniversary of the registration of the former NSZZ Solidarity of private farmers and an attempt to treat the outstanding peasant movement leader, Wincenty Witos, as a patron of the opposition. It had little to do with religion and prayer. Regretfully, it was, DZIENNIK LUDOWY stresses, a clear political provocation aimed against the peasant movement, and others.

CEAUSESCUS PAYS VISIT TO SATU MARE COUNTY

Tours Carei, Odorheu Commune

AU201957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- May, 20 RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu began a working visit to Satu Mare County, in the north-west of Romania, which has developed continuously in the last twenty years. The industrial production on of this county grew 7.8 times from 1965, as agriculture has been developed and updated continually. Almost 50,000 new apartments and houses were built in this county where the working people's welfare has increased with every passing year.

During the visit, the RCP and Romanian state leader analyzes, with local party and state bodies, with ministers other economic executives, experts and workers in production units, aspects of the county's socio-economic development, sets ways and means to improve work in all sectors of activity.

At the Satu Mare Airport, where the arrival took place, and during the visit, working people, inhabitants of this ancient Romanian hearth, welcomed the RCP and Romanian state leader with choicest feelings of respect and high valuation, in a festive atmosphere.

The visit started in Carei town, locality in the west of the country, which recalls the Romanians people's fights for freedom and independence. In the last twenty years, investments worth over 2.5 billion lei were made for the development of the town. Machine-building enterprises, units of light and food industries were built. Likewise, more than 3,000 apartments, schools, creches, health-care, trade and service-to-population units were built, other important public works were executed.

In the industrial area of Carei, the technological installations and equipment factory, a unity which laid the foundation of machine-building industry in this locality, was visited. It produces high-tech technological installations and equipment, rubber band conveyers, providing quality products for various branches of the national economy and for export.

When leaving Carei, addressing the thousands of inhabitants present at the stadium, President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated this industrious collectivity, all the working people in the town for the successes scored and he wished them to fulfill the plan for this year in the best conditions.

Sansilau locality was avisited next, a commune awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Work in 1985.

In the fields of the cooperative producer farm of the locality, President Nicolae Ceausescu examined the wheat, barely and maize crops, praising their condition.

Negresti Oas town was visited next, which has seen a dynamic development in the last twenty years. Ever since President Nicolae Ceausescu's first visit here, in the autumn of 1965, industry started being built. Along the years, a big industrial area has developed with modern enterprises and thousands of workers. As a result, the industrial marketable production rose from 17 million in 1965 to more than 1.3 billion lei currently. Socialist industrialization brought about big changes in the socio-cultural life of the ancient locality.

The first unit to be visited was the flax and hemp enterprise, that owing to successive development and modernization done along its 16 years of life is today one of the enterprises of national importance. The volume of marketable production doubled, the number of workers is up more than 2.5 times and the fabrication list has been continuously diversified. Appreciating the preoccupations of that collective with developing, modernizing, and diversifying production, the RCP general secretary recommended that stress should fall on the preoccupation with better capitalizing the hemp, continuously improving the product quality, diminishing the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working dialogue continued in the Odorheu Commune, a locality affected by the floods of May, 1970. Since then, with the direct support of the party and state leadership, over 1,300 new houses have been built in the area of the Odorhey locality. There have also been commissioned a new school with 16 classrooms and two labs, a kindergarten, a cultural club accomodating 400, two dispensaries and the local political and administrative headquarters. For its proper husbanding and embellishment the Odordheu Commune has been decorated with the Order of Labour, First Class. Concomitantly with its development in the urbanistic and management planes, with every passing year the locality has enhanced its economic power, turning out today an annual global agricultural production in excess of 100 million lei.

The party general secretary visited an exhibition displaying the fruit of the activity carried by the people working in agriculture in that county. Over the last 20 years the total cereal production went up more than 3.6 times and the horticultural one nearly three times. Important rises have been scored also in point of the milk, meat, wool and egg productions. A special place is held in the exhibition by the machines and pieces of equipment manufactured by the workshops of the units for the mechanization of agriculture in that county, as well as by achievements in point of using unconventional energy, agricultural machines and equipment. Next, a visit was made of an exhibition illustrating the development of zootechny in the Satu Mare County, and the races of animals of that part of the country were presented. Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the efforts made to enhance the number of head and production in the field of zootechny and recommended a permanent preoccupation with fulfilling minutely the stipulations in the special programmes that have been endorsed for this basic agricultural sector.

The first unit to be visited in Satu Mare, the county seat, was the "23 August" enterprise. It has witnessed a powerful development particularly over the last two decades, a fact stressd by the growth of the marketable production -- six times, and of exports -- 23 times. A visit to the leading fabrication sectors endowed with highly efficient machines pointed out that the application of new technologies virtually covers nearly all the stages of the production process. The party general secretary asked for a continuation of the plant modernization process, for an improvement of technologies, for measures to be taken in view of enhancing the level of capitalization of the products meant to be exported.

The next visit covered the "Mondiala" ready-made enterprise, a light-industry a wide appreciation on the domestic market and abroad. During the collective of that unit an examination was made of problems related to enhancing and diversifying production and enhancing the economic efficiency.

The visit to the Satu Mare County continues.

Meets RCP Officials

AU201947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 MGT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- In the afternoon of May 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceasescu, met with members of the Satu Mare RCP County Committee's Bureau, with other executives in charge of party and state activities in the county, in a working meeting. During the meeting, conclusions were examined drawn after visiting industrial and farm units, urban and rural localities included in the schedule of the visit.

The first secretary of the Party County Committee and other members of the bureau read accounts of the work for the implementation of the production plan in industry and agriculture, of the measures taken for urban and rural planning, and of other problems in the party and state activities.

After praising the results scored in the first four months of the year in industry, the party general secretary asked the county bureau to take resolute measures for the complete settlement of as yet unsolved problems, until the end of the year, to raise the level of industrial activities on all planes.

Referring to activities in agriculture, the RCP general secretary pointed to the need to properly perform all the operations required by the specific technolohy of each culture, application of efficient measures in view of enhancing the number of head, cattle and sheep in particular, in the state agricultural enterprises and the cooperative farms. The party general secretary asked the Bureau of the County Committee to prove greater firmness in observing the provisions regarding the development of the urban and rural localities and the proper husbanding of localities.

Speaks at Mass Rally

AU211007 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0810 GMT 21 May 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at rally in Satu Mare on occasion of his working visit to Satu Mare county -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: I would like to begin by extending, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings to you, to all residents in the the Satu Mare Municipality and County, together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

We are in your municipality and county on a new working visit. We are at the end of a 5-year plan and the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which marks a new stage of the socioeconomic development of our homeland and Romania's elevation to a new stage: From a developing socialist country to an average developed country and, by the year 2000, to achieving the comprehensively developed socialist society and proceeding to the assertion of the communist principles in our people's life and work. [cheers, chants]

As is well known, in the past 5-year plan, too -- by overcoming a number of a difficulties determined by both the world economic crisis and by some contradictions that were obvious in our society -- we were able to register significant progress in socioeconomic development and in improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people. Within this framework, Satu Mar County, too registered significant results, being among the counties that registered important production and fulfilled the provisions aimed at achieving output of a least $10 milion in each county.

Satu Mare has greatly exceeded this production. Generally speaking, by rationally distributing the forces of production throughout our country, in all areas and counties in our homeland, new industrial enterprises, new agricultural units, new schools, and new educational institutes, hospitals, and housing developed, which turned our country into an advanced country and which ensure our people such work and living conditions as only socialism can guarantee. [cheers, changs]

We have begun the new 5-year plan on the basis of the 13th RCP Congress decisions which aim at achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas. Proceeding to the intensive development of the new scientific-technological and agrarian revolution presupposes an increased technological and quality level of our overall activity so that Romanian products will be competitive and on a par with the best such products in the world. We have everything that is necessary for this and we must achieve this goal. [cheers, chants]

The working people throughout the country have registered in the first 4 months important results by exceeding to a certain extent the 1986 plan provisions for this specific period. This means that we have begun the first year, as well as the 5-year plan, with positive results. Certainly, we are only at the beginning but we have everything that is necessary to fulfill this year's plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan under favorable conditions.

Within this framework, Satu Mare County, too, has registered additional outputs during these 4 months and this means that you have properly begun the activity for this year and the new 5-year plan and that there are all necessary conditions to not only fulfill the plan but also to overfulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

We have visited several cities, communes, and industrial and agricultural enterprises. On the whole we have received positive impressions. We noted with great satisfaction the concern of industrial enterprises to fulfill the plan and especially to implement the Central Committee decisions and the measures aimed at increasing the technological and quality level, and at a better organization of the overall activity, a fact that guarantees us that there are indeed all necessary conditions for enterprises in Satu Mare to achieve the very important goals aimed at improving the general level of organization, economic efficiency, so that with the means we have we will be able to register a much larger production than envisaged by the plan and that we will increase labor productivity and economic efficiency to a greater extent. We must bear in mind that only thus and by making optimal use of the modern means we have, which have required tremendous investments, will we be able to ensure an increase in the national wealth and in the national income -- the only and sure way to ensure the homeland's general development and an improved well-being of our people, the supreme goals of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We have also gathered positive impressions about what we have noted in Sanislau an connection with wheat, barley production, and other agricultural works. At the same time, we have gathered positive impressions about the zoological exhibition and the state farms and enterprise we have visited. Certainly, I hope that similar crops will be achieved by other units, too, and there would be nothing wrong with it if they were even better than the results of the unit we have visited.

I believe that in Satu Mare, too, there are all necessary conditions to radically improve the situation in agriculture, largely increase the vegetable and animal production, so that in agriculture, too, Satu Mare County will make its important contribution to the general development of agriculture in our homeland and to the general improvement of the well-being of our whoe nation. [cheers, chants]

We held a short meeting with the county bureau; we discussed some problems connected with the development of this county, that is both what has been achieved and what has to be achieved in the future. I think I would be wrong if I did not mention -- at least in passing -- that apart from the positive impressions we have gathered, we have also noted some failings both in industry and in agriculture and specifically in the process of organizing and planning towns and villages. However, I do not now want to dwell on these failings; we have discussed them with the county bureau. I believe that both the party aktiv, and Communists, all working people, and all citizens of the Satu Mare Municipality and County will understand that by not emphasizing failings I have particular trust in the party organizations and all working people. I want to express the conviction that they will draw the necessary conclusions and will take action to eliminate the failings that still persist and to properly organize the overall activity becuase only by acting with great determination and revolutionary exactingness will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of the 13th party congress decisions and the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, so that your county, too, will be among the counties with positive results and, if possible, among the first counties in the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

In the current 5-year plan, all counties in our homeland must register an important development rate and determined action has to be taken so that each county, including Satu Mare, will have a total of least 50,000 lei in industrial output per capita and general production, including agriculture and other sectors, of some 70,000 lei per capita. This presupposes that your county would register and industrial production of almost 25 billion lei. This is an important but possible goal if we bear in mind the development level of industry, agriculture, and of the other sectors. Therefore, now at the beginning of the 5-year plan, you have to proceed with great determination and each unit, each city, and each commune must establish the necessary goals to implement the develoment programs and plans up to 1990 and up to the year 2000.

You, too, have, as we have throughout our country, all necessary conditions to achieve these goals. Thus, once again I want to appeal to all Communists and the working people in Satu Mare to engage with great determination in implementing the plan under favorable conditions and thus place the county among the front-ranking counties in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

These achievements in housing and other sociocultural establishments demonstrate, on the basis of facts and realities, that everything we achieve in socialist construction in our homeland is designed to serve the people, their well-being, and happiness and therefore our whole people are following -- in complete unity -- our RCP, which in the 65 years of its existence has done all it could to ensure the well-being and independence of our homeland and which is determined to do all it can to achieve the victory of socialism and communism in Romania, to ensure an improvement in the general well-being of our people, and to constantly strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland. [cheers, chants]

For the results registered in the last 5-years, but especially for the results registered in the first 4 months of the current 5-year plan, I want to most warmly congratulate all working people in industry, agriculture, and the other sectors of acitivity, the intellectuals, and all residents in the Satu Mare Municipality and County and to wish them increasingly greater successes. [cheers, chants]

At this big mass rally in Satu Mare, I would like to extend to the workers class, the intellectuals, and the peasantry throughout the country warmest congratulations on the results registered in the first 4 months of the current year and to wish them success in fulfilling this year's plan under favorable conditions, and in doing all they can to successfully fulfill the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: While working to fulfill the homeland's plans and programs for development under appropriate conditions, we are intensely active internationally urging disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and peace because only in peace can our people, as well as all people in Europe and throughout the world, concentrate their forces on developing their socioeconomic development and elevating their material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

We believe that in the current serious international situation, it is more necessary than ever to intensify the activity to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all countries, regardless of their social system and we must do everything possible to halt the arms race and ensure the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We greatly support the USSR proposals on nuclear disarmament by the year 2000, to be achieved in three stages. At the same time we believe it necessary for an extensive general disarmament program to be formulated, which includes both chemical weapons and conventional weapons, because only in this way will we be able to create conditions to eliminate the danger of war and ensure peaceful cooperation among all nations of the world! [cheers, chants]

The serious accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant demonstrated once again that nuclear energy, once it gets out of control, does not recognize borders and can produce massive destruction and, in the case of a nuclear war, would lead to the disappearance of the conditions for life itself on our planet. Therefore, the issue of eliminating nuclear weapons and the issues of nuclear disarmament are today the fundamental objective and we must do everything possible to eliminate nuclear weapons from our planet! [cheers, chants]

There is a special situation existing in Europe, where a huge number of nuclear weapons are concentrated. It is necessary that all European nations act to eliminate nuclear weapons, starting with medium-range nuclear missiles, but all other nuclear weapons, too. We must not wait until a nuclear catastrophe occurs. We are responsible for our peoples, for European civilization, and for the life of the entire humanity. We must do everything possible, so that in the shortest time possible Europe is free of nuclear weapons. We must do all we can to ensure close supervision on and a good use of nuclear power plants in order to ensure the best conditions for nuclear energy, so that it is used for peaceful purposes and cannot harm man. We must do all we can to ensure a Europe of freedom, independence, well-being, and all nations' independence. [cheers, chants] We must speak out resolutely for solutions to all interstate conflicts sought solely through negotiations and for the complete elimination of the use of force and the threat of force, and for respect for the right of each nation to decide on the road of its socioeconomic development according to its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants] We have most firmly supported and continue to support the struggle for national liberation. We support the Namibian people's struggle for independence. We condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa. At this great mass rally, I would like to most forcefully condemn the agression committed by South Africa against the Republic of Zimbabwe and express the will and the call of the Romanian people to end this policy and ensure the access of the majority population of South Africa to independence and equal participation in the socioeconomic life of the country. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, Socialist Romania firmly speaks out for solving the serious problems of underdevelopment and for achieving the new international economic order, -- which can ensure the socioeconomic progress of each nation -- and for solving the serious international economic problems, the only way to ensure that each country -- developed or developing country -- and each nation can devote its forces to ensuring the socioeconomic development and well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Although the international situation is serious and there are many complex problems to be solved, we firmly believe that the progressive, anti-imperialist forces and the people everywhere who desire peace, by acting together can change the course of events, can impose disarmament, and can ensure peace and the achievement of a more just and better world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I would like to express once again our satisfaction with the good impressions we have gained of the activity of the party organizations and of the working people in Satu Mare County and Municipality. I would like, primarily, to express our full satisfaction with the new meeting we had with the working people, with workers, intelligentsia, youth, women, and children of Satu Mare Municipality and County. The feelings with which we were welcomed are expressions of the complete trust in our Communist Party's policy. Such manifestations are the expression of the unity of all our nation, which follow with devotion the RCP, the leading political force of our nation, the guarantee of the victory of communism on Romanian soil! [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I wish you ever greater success and fulfillment in all fields of activity and in fulfilling the development plans in all the towns and communes and industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as in education in all the parts of the country. I wish you success in achieving results that, starting from this year, will make Satu Mare County one of the leading counties, and if possible, occupy one of the first places. I am not at all opposed to this, in fact, I would greet you if you attained first place. [cheers, chants]

BOBU MEETS USSR LENINIST YOUTH DELEGATION

AU201554 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1441 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 20/5/1986 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received, on May 20, a delegation of the Leninist Young Communist League [LCYL] of the Soviet Union, led by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the CC of the LCYL who are paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]. During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere stress was laid on the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the USSR, between the peoples in the two countries which witness a continual and fruitful development, in the spirit of the orientations and understandings reached at summit level in Bucharest and Moscow. Emphasis was placed on the fine rapport between the Romanian and Soviet youth, between the UCY and the LCYL, which emerge as an active factor in the strenghtening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth, attended the interview. Attending was also V. Pozdnyakov, charge d'affairs ad-interim of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

PRESIDENCY ON GREEK 'ANTI-SFRY CAMPAIGN'

LD211917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Sinan Hasani.

The Presidency noted with regret and concern that recently in neighboring Greece, in the statements of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and in articles in the Greek press, which are taking on the proportions of anti-Yugoslav campaign, stands are being put forward which constitute crude interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and which damage the friendly good-neighborly relations existing between our two countries. The statements, which negate the national identity of the Macedonian nation and the existence of the Macedonian national minority, cannot contribute to strengthening the trust and development of all-round bilateral cooperation which is in the mutual interests of Greece and the SFRY, and are vital for stability in this part of Europe.

The Presidency stressed the permanent and principled decision of Yugoslavia to develop and strengthen equitable cooperation with all neighboring countries, including, of course, Greece, on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the commitments it has made, together with all other countries which are signatoris to the Helsinki Final Act. In this connection the importance was stressed of recognizing and realizing national and human rights and the basic freedoms of the parts of nations from neighboring countries, as an integral part of the policy of good-neighborliness and development of friendly relations, to which Yugoslavia has always devoted the greatest attention.

The Presidency strongly condemned the arrogant armed attack by the republic of South Africa on three independent and nonaligned southern African countries -- Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. This crude violence, it was said at the session, poses a threat to the lives of innocent people and to the sovereignty of the countries under attack. Furthermore, such aggressive acts and the flagrant violation of the norms of international law are a direct threat to peace in this part of the world. Yugoslavia expresses solidarity with the Frontline Countries and the liberation movements in southern Africa and supports them in their struggle against apartheid and for the preservation of the integrity and sovereignty of their territories.

The Presidency also adopted a decision on amnesties for a number of convicted persons and considered other questions within its constitutional purview.

SERBIAN SAWP PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES

AU071002 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 4

["M.T." report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr -- Following the united support shown during extensive consultations, the Republic Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Serbia today proposed Branislaw Ikonic, present president of the Republic Executive Council, as candidate for president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, and Miodrag Bogdanovic, Olga Nikolic, Milos Sindjic, Milan Seslija, and Jan Sirka as candidates for vice presidents of the Assembly.

Zika Radojlovic, Jovan Nikolic, and Dragan Nikolic were proposed as candidates for presidents of the Assembly chambers, that is, the Sociopolitical Chamber, the Chamber of Associated Labor, and the Chamber of communes, respectively.

Ivan Stambolic was proposed as candidate for president and Vukoje Bulatovic as candidate for vice president of the presidency of the SR of Serbia. Svetislav Bozic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Professor Dr Zoran Pjanic, and Dr Ljubinka Trgovcevic were proposed as candidates for members of the Presidency.

The following were proposed as candidates for members of the delegation of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces: Krsta Avramovic, Istvan Berdad, Dr Milenko Bojanic, Miodrag Veljkovic, Djordje Jankovic, Milibor Jovanovic, Dr Jelka Miljkovic, Topkica Nedeljkovic, Utomica Raicevic, Novak Rodic, Borislav Srebric, and Sinan Sahiti.

The Presidium also confirmed the list of 39 candidates for members of the Executive Council of Serbia's Assembly which was proposed by president designate Desimir Jevitc, candidate for president of the Executive Council. Ratko Butujlija, Radenko Zunic, and Milutin Milosevic are candidates for vice presidents and Dragoljub Cosic, candidate for secretary of the Republic Executive Council. Candidates for other members of the Executive Council are: Dr Petar Bojic, Krcun Dragovic, Dr Dusan Jovanovic, Ljubisav Lilic, Dragoljub Markovic, Dragoljub Mitic, Dragoslav Nikolic, Milisav Parezanovic, Dr Milutin Petrovic, Radoslav Radovic, Branko Salipur, Jovan Zebic, Dusan Visnjic, and Fadilij Mumini.

The following were proposed as candidates for officials who head the repbulic's administration organs and who are members of the Executive Council by virtue of their positions: Milosav Djordjevic (for secretary for national defense), Svetomir Lalovic (for secretary for internal affairs), Dragan Saponjic (for secretary for justice and administration), Milorad Skrbic (for secretary for finance), Dr Bozo Jovanovic (for president of the Committee for foreign relations), Radi Colic (for president for Energy, Industry, and Construction), Djordje Mitic, (for president of the Committee for Transportation), Zarko Sekulic (for president of the Committee for Agriculture and Forestry), Luka Mackic (for president of the Committee for Commodity Trade and Services), Ljubica Bujanic (for president of the Committee for Urban Planning, Housing, and Communal Affairs), Tomislav Mladenovic (for president for the Committee for Labor), Milomir Petrovic (for president of the Committee for Education for Culture), Bransilov Milosevic (for president of the Committee for Culture), Dr Petar Pravica (for president of the committee for Science and Computer Technology), Dr Zivorad Djordjevic (for president of the Committee for Information), Dr Dragisa Filimonovic (for president of the Committee for health and Social policy), Jovo Miskovic (for president of the Committee for Veterans' and Disabled Veterans' Questions), Dr Koviljka Romanic (for president of the Committee for Legislation), Ratko Bujanovic (for president of the Committee for Water Resources Management and Water Supply), and Dr Mihajlo Crnobrnja (for director of the Republic Social Planning Institutte).

VILOVIC, BUZALJKO ADDRESS ARMY LC CONFERENCE

AU211309 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Report on the second day of the Eighth Conference of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade on 22 March]

[Excerpt] The essential thing is, Tihomir Vilovic said, is that we, the members of the LCY Central Committee from the Yugoslav People's Army, were united on Tito's course of party policy. Bearing in mind the method of work and the conditions under which the LCY Central Committee worked, it may be asserted, he said, that this party organ did the best that it could.

After the 13th LCY Central Committee session, it appeared that the party actions would follow more quickly. But neither after it, nor after the 16th session when the conclusions of the general party debate were adopted, were any great advances made in this action. The LC did not succeed in determining the basic causes of the shortcomings and deformations, even less the proper names of those who perpetrate them.

In Tito's time, we knew what the basic shortcomings were, where the causes were, and who the perpetrators were; we had clear aims in the LC and the actions were conducted concretely, for it was known who should do what. it seems that we have now lost this ability. We lack the boldness to name the names of those guilty of problems and distortions and harmful activities. We make accusations about the situation in general, but we do not ask to what extent we have all individually contributed to such a situation. The discussion in connection with the 13th Central Committee session, Vilovic said, showed that members, working people and citizens, are interested and ready to struggle for true aims, but the leaderships did not take up this readiness. Because of this an uncompromising struggle for the implementation of the LCY policy failed to appear.

Speaking about information, Kemal Buzaljko drew attention to the impermissible large differences that occur on some major problems from one community to another, and in the press. Such bad practice causes much complaining among the communists, especially in the Army.

In his words, the essence actually lies in the fact that ideological differences exist in many problems, even in the highest LC organs, which suits both the growing nationalism and the launching and penetration of various ideologicallly opposed theses. Such a situation should be changed primarily by means of more energetic and consistent ideopolitical action by the LC, and especially by means of a differentiation in its ranks.

In this connection Buzaljko recalled that it was a key demand of members in the general party debate in connection with the 13th LCY Central Committee session that many of these differences be cleared up, which has not been done if one looks at the congress resolutions, particularly as regards the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. He stressed that this was also a demand by the Yugoslav Communists in connection with the 13th and 16th LCY Central Committee sessions, but particularly the most responsible people did not develop it.

In this sense he remarked that the LCY Central Committee at the highest LC organ was not up to its task. He added: Although one hears suggestions addressed to the members that one should not expect much from the 13th LCY Congress, one does expect much from it. This delegate of the army party conference pointed out among other things that the attack on democratic centralism in the party and on subordination in the Army is basically an attack on our self-managing socialism.

MORE REPORTAGE ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONGRESS

LC, LCY Delegates

LD210940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0809 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Today, their second day of work, at a plenary session, the delegates of the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress adopted the list of candidates for membership of the organs of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC and the LCY from this republic. The list of nominations for delegates to the 13th LCY Congress was also ratified.

Explaining the proposed list, Zivko Grubor, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, expressed the conviction that it wholly accords with the established criteria of cadres policy and with the demands of the party membership which found expression in the preparations for the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. In the entire electoral proceedings a democratization of cadre policy found powerful expression and people who have proved themselves through labor came to the fore. Grubor illustrated this by the fact that as many as 3,000 candidates were registered for the most responsible party functions in the republic this time, whereas there were only half as many for the last congress.

These nominations, which issued from the LC basic organizations were examined in the municipal committees, and the list was reduced to 672 candidates. After examination in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee about 300 people remained on the list. At the end, Grubor said, we opted for a closed list, that is, that as many people as are on the ballot list are to be elected. The Central Committee opted for this solution bearing in mind that throughout the electoral procedure there was opportunity for every candidate to be openly and democratically debated in a comradely manner and that there was therefore no reason to take open lists to the congress.

The present Central Committee had up to 40 percent of workers while now nearly 50 percent have been proposed. This time as many as 89 percent of the candidates for membership of the Central Committee are from associated labor, whereas hitherto less than half were from associated labor. The age structure has also been improved, so that 5 percent of the newly-proposed are younger than 27, compared with only 3 percent in the previous Central Committee.

The Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress continued its work this afternoon with the third plenary session at which the delegates voted for new members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC organs, for candidates from this republic for membership to the LCY organs, and also elected delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

After the voting, the procedure for which was explained by Ivan Cvitkovic on behalf of the electoral commission, the congress continued work in six commissions.

At the third plenary session this afternoon, the delegates to the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress voted for new members of the top party organs of the republic and of the LCY and for delegates to the 13th LCY Congress. The results of the voting will be announced tomorrow at the end of the congress.

Development Commission

LD211053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Osman Karabegovic spoke as the work of the Commission for the League of Communists in the Struggle for the Further Development of Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations, Material and Social Development, Scientific and Technological Progress, and Promotion of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries continued.

Unless we make a realistic evaluation and assessment of what the determining facts are in approaching the problems and the ways of solving them, of what the vital factors are in the moral and political preparation of socialist forces (?with the LC at their head), we shall continue to go round in circles; we shall continue as a society to get into new crises and periods of crisis which we shall then find more difficult to resolve, with all their grave economic and political consequences, for the problems will accumulate and become further exacerbated, he said.

Branislav Pavlovic, Mijo Kresic, Munir Mesihovic, Zuhdija Jazic, Jakov Goan, and Vlado Mijatovic then went on to speak in this commission.

Although business conditions have been difficult, in recent years Zenica steelworks, -- Yugoslavia's largest -- have been achieving better and better results. According to Dr Branislav Sladojevic, in the last 5 years the volume of output has increased at a rate of 4.2 percent and the works is on the way to achieving its optimum annual output of 2,650,000 metric tons.

In the opinion of Drasko Kolundzija from Prijedor, there was no lack of will among the workers for great effort, but their position depended most of all on those who were some distance from the factory workshops and the workers there. The workers were reacting against this practice in a serious manner.

How is it possible, Ekrem Mahmutovic asked, for some people to get rich merely from their salary and in their normal working hours, acquiring a house, weekend house, car, and other things, while others can hardly make ends meet. There is no explanation for the fact that certain individuals have a personal income up to 15 times greater than others with the same education and work experience. As long as we fail to remove such great differences in the distribution of income there will continue to be increasing social differentiation and decreasing success in the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program.

Andjelka Blum spke about the problems of scientifc research work, while Sanja Bodalic pointed to tne need for better technical equipment in universities, something which would determine the kind of experts we gained in the future.

Turning to the congress documents, Zdravko Radmanovic said it is "difficult to find a grammatical mistake in them," but they too were too broad, as many in the past had been, with the result that on the whole we do not refer back to them.

Sajma Gajtic noted that "women elect and men lead," and illustrated this with the figure that in 10 Banja Luka complex organizations of associated labor not one woman holds a top position. It is rare for a woman to be at the head of any of the 114 basic organizations of associated labor, while among the leaders of the 20 self-management interest communities there is just one woman and in the municipal committee of 80 members there are just 18 women.

Have we forgotten, she asked, the 11th LCY Congress and Tito's words that without the real participation of women in sociopolitical and economic life there can be no complete democracy or development of self-management.

Unity Commission

LD211305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The idea that differentiation is a settling of accounts with people and not with ideas is still forcefully in evidence in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC -- it was said, among other things, at the session of the congress commission on the LC's tasks in strengthening unity, responsibility, and capability for action and for realizing its leading ideopolitical role in society. In the view of Adem Viteskic, this is the main reason why differentiation is infrequent within the LC. He added that there are even as many standpoints as there are basic organizations of the LC, which is a further reason for lack of unity in action. There are likewise no standardized criteria for pronouncing ideopolitical measures against members of the LC. Viteskic cited the fact that it is not unusual for a member of the LC to be expelled from the membership, and rightly so, but then, following an appeal to higher organs, to return to the membership and as a victor at that. All this has a negative effect upon the work of the LC basic organizations. However, as it was stated at the commission session, such manifestations are less in evidence in the basic organizations of material production for, as was pointed out, workers have the hardest job becoming members of the League of Communists, and most easily leave it.

The organs and organization of the LC must regularly assess the work of their members on implementing the LC's policy. Many communists, Rahmija Kadenic said, have no courage or simply do not know how to express their views. This is where the roots of silence and indifference, so characteristic of the work in basic LC organizations, are.

According to Branko Trikic, the LC today needs both criticism and self-criticism. There is no need, he said, for us to preach to anybody let alone our members. Dr Faud Muhic spoke about the realization of the LC's constitutional role and about the concepts of the so-called state and party federalism. Their advocates maintain that the constitutional provisions about the sovereignty of the republics and provinces give rise to the aspirations toward the sovereignty of the republican and provincial LCs.

Employment Commission

LD211407 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The second day's work in the commission examining the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's tasks in resolving the employment problem again stressed the LC's duty to include among its priority tasks that of mitigating the acute problem of unemployment -- primarily among the young. Long years of waiting for work on the part of young skilled cadres, particularly when the established criteria and priorities on job allocation are not observed, gives rise to the dissatisfaction, resignation, and alienation of young people from the main stream - and there is also a danger that this numerous army of unemployed, which is at the limit of its patience and has few chances to resolve the basic existential issue, may be used by various opposition forces for their own hostile goals.

Therefore, the LC and other subjective forces of society have an even greater responsibility to ensure that young people are involved in the production process as quickly as possible, and their considerable creative potential must find full expression. This was pointed out by Nada Dronjic from Konjic, who stressed that associated labor and society as a whole must take account of the fact that 1 million young people waiting for work have skilled potential greater than that now existing in associated labor.

Young delegates laid the stamp on today's debate in the commission on the ideopolitical tasks of the LC in resolving the employment problem.

Savo Panic, from Brsko, considers that small businesses offer exceptional opportunities for employing a large number of workers and it would be especially useful in that regard to continue to open up small-scale production capacities in rural areas. In addition to requiring considerably smaller investments than in towns this would also halt migration from rural areas to the towns.

The main conclusion of the discussion at the session of the Commission for Employment was that the future of the 1 million unemployed, the majority of whom are young and educated cadres, is being determined by those in jobs through, above all, their increased productivity, better use of existing capacities, and the observance of economic laws -- because only in that way will it be possible to provide economic prerequisites for higher employment. It was also generally agreed that any further exacerbation of the employment problem could have economically and politically damaging effect given the fact that the more educated and potentially more productive section of the population is left outside the productive and social trends. This in turn gives rise to dissatisfaction, pessimism, and even hopelessness among a considerable number of the unemployed.

Political Commission

LD211351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The large majority of working people are in an extremely difficult economic position but are nonetheless firmly determined and prepared to defend the system of self-management and their working class ideology. However, it must not be forgotten that they are also very displeased at the inefficiency and inactivity of the delegate assembly structures, state and administrative organs, and of the leading socialist forces. This was stressed at today's session of the Commission for the Development and Promotion of the Political System and Foreign Policy.

While on the one hand anti-self-management and anti-socialist forces today strive to change the character of our political system, on the other working people are becoming increasingly vocal in their demands for the problems in the economy, policymaking, and culture to be resolved. This subject was discussed by Hamdija Pozderac who stressed that there is a high degree of unity within the LC as regards the strategic commitments but that in practice there is evidence of considerable deviations from the established stance. The causes of this should not be looked for in the LC alone but also in the nature of certain specific social relations and various interests.

Pozderac also raised the fundamental issue of how the LC can avoid becoming enslaved by narrow local views and nationalist formulas and of how not to become cut off from reality. The present state of stagnation, lull, and blockages, he added, is not the result of too much self-management; on the contrary, there has been too little self-management particularly in the key areas of expanded reproduction.

Pozderac devoted part of his discussion to relations between the republics, provinces, and the federation. The republics and provinces, he stressed, can only successfully discharge their share of responsibility for Yugoslavia's overall development through their own transformation on the basis of self-management and through faster and more democratic material development.

The adherence to the view that the republics' autonomy and statehood merely imply extending the functions of the republican organs results from the fact that their role in their own socioeconomic development and that of the entire country is inadequate. This has also resulted in the situation where a large section of the public has a totally false idea of what autonomy and statehood of the republics really mean. They see them as something to be abolished since, it is alleged, they are the source of all of our troubles and problems. True, some of the blame lies in this, but the most serious problem is the fact that the state factor has been more dominant than the self-management one and that the republics watch carefully in case their powers are overtaken at the federal level while they quite readily turn a blind eye if they exceed their own powers to the detriment of associated labor and communities, Pozderac said.

All the elements of the political system which failed the tests of practice must be changed. The LC is expected to be in the forefront of the efforts to carry out this task. This was stressed at the morning session of the Commission for the Deveopment and Promotion of the Political System and Independent Foreign Policy. The Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System was assessed as a valuable basis for changing the situation because, it was said, it contains the analysis of all of the system's shortcomings.

Particular interest was aroused by Nijaz Dizdarevic's contribution to the discussion when he stressed that the idea of a new chamber -- that is the Chamber of Associated Labor -- in the SFRY Assembly should not be rejected. There are several factors in favor of this initiative, the most important one being that in this way class and national interests would be brought into line. Dizdarevic also drew attention to mounting etatism to which, in his view, the republican and provincial leaderships and their conduct have also contributed. These leaderships often ignore delegate assemblies. Even the LC leaderships in the republics and provinces have displayed certain degree of inclination toward coalition. It is also unsatisfactory that not all the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are elected at an LCY Central Committee session; instead some, as leaders of the republican and provincial LC, automatically become members of the Presidium.

In the realization of the unified, independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will resolutely struggle for the development of cooperation which will be comprehensive and in which all countries will be equally represented. The LC of this republic will attach special importance to enlarging and promoting political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and educational cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries, it was said at the afternoon session.

The Commission for the Development and Promotion of the Political System and Foreign Policy will propose that the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress condemn the aggression by South Africa on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia at its plenary session tomorrow.

Central Committee

ID211500 [Editorial Report] Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1242 GMT on 21 May lists the members of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC following elections at the Bosnia-Hercegovina Congress:

Fikret Abdic, Smajo Alagic, Saban Alickovic, Tonco Barbaric, Fikreta Batalovic, Smajo Beslija, Mujo Bibic, Bogosav Blagojevic, Berislav Blazevic, Bogic Bogicevic, Vahida Borovina, Jerko Bradvica, Izet Brkovic, Osman Bubic, Ivan Cvitkovic, Avdo Campara, Elida Causevic, Savo Cecur, Muhamed Cubro, Pero Cuk, Razija Curovic, Milan Daljevic, Milos Dejanovic, Kerim Dizdar, Vlatko Dolecek, Vojko Dujakovic, Seid Dupovac, Nijaz Durakovic, Drago Djakovic, Safet Djipa, Darinka Djuraskovic, Marina Djuras, Nikola Filipovic, Senada Frljak, Kresimir Fucec, Vaso Gacic, Risto Gajic, Bahrija Garic, Ilija Glabas, Enes Gotovusa, Esad Grahic, Becir Granov, Rasim Grbic, Zdravko Grebo, Zivko Grubor, Nenad Guzina, Zehra Halilovic, Adem Handzic, Kemal Hanjalic, Esad Horozic, Dzevad Hozo, Boris Hrnjkas, Alija Isakovic, Emira Islamovic, Ljubisa Jaksic, Kazimir Jelcic, Maja Jerkovic, Vidosav Jevdjenic, Vlasta Joksimovic, Risto Jovanovic, Husein Kahvic, Petar Karlovic, Nada, Kesic, Seban Kevreic, Goran Kosoric, Ferhad Kotiric, Franjo Kozul, Dragan Kragulj, Alija Latic, Josip Lovbrenovic, Nedeljko Magazin, Seid Maglajlija, Milan Malbasic, Zora Malovic-Solaja, Dusanka Maljukan, Rabnko Mandic, Nedeljko Mandic, Andjelko Markovic, Pejo Marosevic, Juraj Martinovic, Jovo Medan, Desimir Medjovic, Izet Mehinagic, Milenka Mihic, Milan Milicevic, Smiljka Milojevic, Stevo Mirjanic, Hasan Misic, Ivica Misic, Fuad Muhic, Osman Mujezinovic, Mujo Mujkic, Bego Murselovic, Abdulah Mutapcic, Nedeljko Novakovic, Mladen Oljaca, Gojko Ostojic, Muhamed Pasalic, Jovanka Plazacic, Slavica Pljevcevic, Ljiljana Poljak, Drasko Popovic, Rafael Primorac, Ana Raic, Miroslav Radojcic, Milorad Rakic, Halil Rakovac, Kemal Ramic, Edina Residovic, Cedomir Rokvic, Josip Rubin, Adem Salkicevic, Nevenka Selimovic, Krsto Stjepanovic, Dervis Susic, Momo Sevarika, Sima Simunac, Hatidza Sisic, Milan Skoro, Mirjana Stojs-Karacevic, Dzevad Tasic, Miomira Tausan, Matko Topalovic, Ismet Travancic, Gojko Ubiparip, Zoran Udovcic, Milan Uzelac, Andjelko Vasic, Emina Zaimovic, Dusko Zgonjanin, Svetozar Zimonjic, Anton Zrnic and Dragan Zubovic.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP PRESIDIUM PROPOSES NEW MEMBERS

AU200753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 86 p 4

[L.J. M. report]

[Excerpt] Titograd, 12 May -- At its session today (chaired by Petar Rakocevik), the Republican Conference Presidium of the Montenegrin SAWP endorsed the initial proposal on changes in this republic's SAWP Republican Conference Presidium. Since some members of the Presidium are leaving to perform professional duties in other sociopolitical organs and organizations, a proposal on possible candidates for members of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Montenegro has been initiated.

The following have been proposed for the posts: Ratko Kalezic, hitherto president of the Titograd SAWP Communal Conference; Petar Djurdjic, head of the administrative service at the Montenegrin LC Central Committee;, Drago Drobnjak, president of the Cooperatives Association of this republic; and Radisav Micovic, sociopolitical worker. They will be professional members of the Presidium. The following people, presidents of sociopolitical organizations of the republic, will also be members of the Presidium: Milo Djurovic, president of the Republican Trade Union Council; Dragan Vukcevic, president of the Republican Conference Presidium of the Socialist Youth Association;, Drago Stijovic, president of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Montenegro; and Slobodan Simovic, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of this republic's assembly and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Montenegro.

This session also endorsed the already initiated proposal that Ramiz Bambur be nominated president of the Republican Conference Presidium of this republic's SAWP, and Vojislav Mijuskovic its secretary.

SETINC SCOLDS YOUTH MEDIA, PEACE MOVEMENTS

SU200814 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 May 86 p 2

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 May -- At the session of the press council of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Slovenia today, Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP Republican Conference, spoke among other things about youth media, peace movements, the attitude to the Yugoslav People's Army and all-people's defense, and the exchange of information in Yugoslavia.

About the youth media, Franc Setinc said among other things the following: "We know that young people are not satisfied with the situation in society nor with their position in it. They are entitled to feel thus, for even older people -- some say that we are more conservative -- sometimes feel as though they are being driven up the wall, so to speak. The problem is not that young people are dissatisfied, and one need not fear it. We must be more concerned about the fact that some young people sometimes behave as if they must stay on the fringe of society and that it is not in their power to change anything. This is also reflected by some writing in some youth media, for some authors behave like street urchins, whistling from behind street corners at passers-by. There are too few endeavors to train young people to have a feeling of responsibility, so that they may feel responsible for their own future in work and life.

"We must resolutely oppose the attempts to blunt the defense strength of our country with negative writing, under the pretext of the struggle against militarization."

Speaking about peace movements, Franc Setinc stressed: "In my opinion we have two extremes in viewing the peace movements in our country: There is one which is of the opinion that such movements are not needed in our country at all, because our country conducts a peaceful policy and therefore there should be no need for the special involvement of young people in a movement for peace and against war; and there is another which thinks that these movements must exactly resemble those in the West, from which it follows that our efforts to strengthen the all-people's defense, and particularly the Yugoslav People's Army, are likewise harmful, militaristic, and the like. There are some individuals who try in the working group for peace movements attached to the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia to ridicule our efforts to strengthen all-people's defense. They intentionally pervert facts and information and adapt them to their needs. thus for instance they still talk about obligatory military service for women, although the proposers have themselves dropped the idea.

"It is right that our public information media report on the activities of the peace movements, but they should not provide space for obvious attacks on the all-people's defense concept and the role and the significance of the Yugoslav People's Army in it."

Franc Setinc also spoke about the exchange of information in Yugoslavia and said: "It is our common interest to present the picture of life and problems, of successes and difficulties of every republic and province in an objective way, truthfully, without any admixture of partisanship or scandal mongering, which are quite plentiful at present.

Stereotypes which do not correspond to the truth are still rooted among our people, either as regards the Serbs' ideas about Slovenes, or our ideas about the Serbs, Montenegrins, and others. We will get rid of them only if every republic strives for a continued, systematic reporting on life in other republics. In this sense every newspaper should be Yugoslav, and not republican, local, or something similar.

"Information must help to widen the scope for various forms of cooperation at all levels of social life, even without the assistance of state administration organs. No imagined dividing line must close the borders. This is one of the essential conditions for a fruitful lifie of a multinational state, for strengthening the power and the firmness of Yugoslavia as our common state and a community of equal peoples and nationalities."

VOJVODINA, CROATIAN NUCLEAR PLANTS POSTPONED

LD211042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Novi SA, May 20 (TANJUG) -- The electric power industry in the province of VojVodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, has proposed to the provincial assembly to put off its decision on building a nuclear power plant near the town of Backa Topola for the 1991-95 period. The construction of Vojvodina's first nuclear power plant was planned in the current 1986-1990 five-year period.

Vojvodina's electric power industry insists on having a detailed programme for preparatory works and a list of expenditures for it first. These documents would be presented to the Genral public so that a decision on possibly building a nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia's granary could be taken in the most democratic way.

Yugoslavia's Republic of Croatia, too, has taken a decision on postponing the construction of a nuclear power plant for the next five-year period.

KOSOVO SAWP PAPER REPLIES TO ZERI I POPULLIT

AU210804 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 17 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Official 'Gem' from Tirana"]

[Text] The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, the trumpeter of the official policy of Albania and its leadership, has produced another "gem" from its famous arsenal of Enverist anti-Yugoslav propaganda. Still true to its hackneyed style, dating back many years now, this newpaper squirts fresh poison against the internal situation in Yugoslavia, in the LC; and the leadership of our country. Because it sticks in the gullet of Albania's group of leaders that our federal system rests upon the basis of the decisions of the Anti-fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, on socialist self-management and the policy of non-alignment, the main thrust of these most recent attacks against our country, written with demagogic phraseology and hostile intent, is aimed at the essential fruits of our socialist revolution, at brotherhood and unity, and the togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. To this we must add the constant efforts of Albanian propaganda to cause divisions among the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and bring about their confrontation with the Serbian people.

Such efforts, and others not of recent date, are transparent, and cannot sway us or divert us from the common road of the further deepening of equality and brotherhood and unity, on the basis of the policies which Josip Broz Tito laid down and fought for with his whole being for decades. Choosing certain times on purpose is an essential feature of Albania's anti-Yugoslav policy and its propaganda style. In this instance, while dwelling upon a defence of the hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Yugoslavia, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT forgets on purpose that the exposed subversive hostile groups, indoctrinated by the anti-Yugoslav policies of the party of Labor of Albania and also partly directly instigated by that country, and also by reactionary Albanian emigres, do not aim at the affirmation and progress of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, but its confrontation with the other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, especially the Serbian people, and the destruction of socialist, non-aligned, and self-managing Yugoslavia.

The trials of hostile groups now being held in Kosovo prove this fact. We have demonstrated many times our readiness for good neighborliness and normal cooperation, which are in fact inherent in the principles upon which Yugoslavia's non-aligned and independent policy is based. The 14th Kosovo LC Conference recently formulated its standpoint where relations with Albania are concerned. To accuse Yugoslavia of intentionally causing difficulties in the signing of agreements in various fields of reciprocal cooperation is ridiculous, as is propaganda like that given out officially by Tirana. In the highest forums, and in the speeches of official Yugoslav personalities, it has been said many times clearly and publicly that Albania's right to a normal interest in the Albanians in Yugoslavia is not contested.

However, this right cannot be used as an excuse for interfering in the internal affairs of our countries, as the Albanian leadership has been doing for years. Neither can Yugoslavia or its official organs be denied the legitimate right in being interested in the life, position, and fate of the Macedonian, Montenegrin and Serb minorities in Albania. This interest does not mean, as ZERI I POPULLIT states...[we quote]... efforts to determine the position of Slav minorities in Albania" (end of quotation). Reciprocal cooperation, particularly in the cultural sphere, implies the application of the same criteria to one country and another. It would be excessive to repeat here once again the readiness of our country for good-neighborly relations with Albania, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of each side, and also noninterference in internal affairs. However, this readiness must be done in deeds and not in propagandistic rhetoric, demagogy, and two-faced policies as served up officially by Tirana for years, particularly since the counter-revolutionary events which encouraged Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo in 1981, said the commentary of Pristina Radio-Television.